

<<胃肠病学>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本书是世界上最权威的关于消化系统疾病诊断、治疗的专著，共有169位世界知名教授参加编写。全书全面描述了消化系统的基础科学，包括近年来被广为重视的分子生物学和细胞生物学，以及临床常见器官疾患的组织病理、病理生理及实验室指标的异常等，系统介绍了多器官疾病（如艾滋病）的诊断、治疗及护理。

本书的特点是以导师的形式对消化系统疾病列出问题，并进行了详尽的讨论。

本书可供消化科医师、消化专业研究生和科研人员学习、研究、收藏。

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章节摘录

The extensive use of immunocytochemistry to localize peptides has revealed that individual neurons coexpress and presumably cosecrete multiple peptides. Furthermore, both peptide and nonpeptide neurotransmitters are invariably coexpressed. For example, 45% of neurons in the submucosal plexus of the guinea pig intestine coexpress vasoactive intestinal polypeptide, dynorphin, galanin, and neuromedin U. What is the physiologic relevance for a neuron to synthesize and possibly release a cocktail of neurotransmitters?

In general, this is an unanswered question. However, examination of the neural regulation of salivary secretion has yielded some insight into how two neurotransmitters may work together. Parasympathetic ganglia innervate secretory cells and smooth muscle cells of the salivary ducts, and the nerve endings contain acetylcholine in small vesicles and vasoactive intestinal peptide in large vesicles. Stimulation induces release of acetylcholine and vasoactive intestinal peptide and also increases secretion and blood flow. These responses to low-frequency stimulation are mediated by acetylcholine, inasmuch as they are enhanced by eserine (acetylcholinesterase inhibitor) and blocked by atropine (muscarinic receptor antagonist). At higher frequencies, both effects are enhanced by eserine, but only salivation is blocked by atropine. Thus vasoactive intestinal peptide is released by high-frequency stimulation, wherein it is a vasodilator and may enhance the effect of acetylcholine on secretory cells.

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